UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,324	03/12/2004	Noriyuki Kikugawa	B422-343 (25813.375)	1673

26272 7590 09/01/2009

COWAN LIEBOWITZ & LATMAN P.C.
JOHN J TORRENTE
1133 AVE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, NY 10036

EXAMINER	
TRAN, VINCENT HUY	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2115	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/01/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/800,324	KIKUGAWA, NORIYUKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	VINCENT T. TRAN	2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 July 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *24-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *6/19/08, 5/12/08, 11/04/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the communication filed on 7/14/2009.

2. Claims 24-30 are pending for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Heo US 20030146884.

4. As per claim 30, Heo discloses a method of an electronic conference system including an information processor [1], a display device [20] for displaying a signal from the information processor, and an access point [4] that can communicate with the information processor and the display, the method comprising:

a power-off process of turning off powers of the access point and the information processor by linking them in response to a power-off operation of the display device [*paragraph 0050-0053 – the display apparatus is turned off by the error detecting part. Furthermore, the computer system is turned off by a power-off signal (POR) from the error detecting part*].

wherein the power-off process includes a display process of displaying an error message by the display device [step 2300] when a signal from information processor is detected on the

display device [step 1500-2100] when a signal from the information processor is detected on the display device even after a first time elapses from the power-off operation [paragraph 0050].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bilich et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,764,547 ("Bilich") in view of Heo and Whittaker et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,677,566 ("Whittaker").

6. As per claim 24, Bilich teaches a display system comprising:

a host computer [110 – fig. 3];

a display device [302] for displaying a video signal [VIDEO from VIDEO LOGIC] from the host computer, wherein:

the host computer and the display device each include a power control means [116 and 304] for turning off a power,

the display device includes:

a discrimination means [306] for discriminating a reception state of the video signal from the host before turning off the power by the power control means [116] in order to identify whether or not the host computer has turned off the power [*col. 5 lines 33-34, 43-52 – the host computer, when power up, turns on the video logic 114 which correspondingly begins transmitting the VIDEO signal to the monitor; therefore, the presence/absence of the VIDEO signals to the switch circuit 306 turns on and off the monitor*], and

the display device discriminates the reception state of the video signal from the host computer by the discrimination means, and turns off the power by the power control means in a case where the discrimination means discriminates that the video signal from the host computer is not received [*col. 5 lines 47-52 – while the computer is turned on, subsequence pressing of the switch 116 turns off the host computer, where the video logic no longer transmits the VIDEO signals to the switch circuit 306 within the monitor, thus the circuit 306 shuts down the monitor*].

Bilich does not teach a client terminal, a access point includes a sending means for sending request signals for requesting power-off to the host computer and the display device, respectively, in response to a shutdown instructing signal from the client terminal, a notification means for notifying a user by displaying that the power of the host computer is not turned off in a case where the video signal from the host computer is received fro a certain time even after the display device receives the request signal from the access point as a result of discrimination by the discrimination means.

Bilich teaches the system provides a way to activate the entire computer system including a display and host computer using a single switch wherein, when the monitor switch turn on or off, the computer system also power on or off corresponding to the switch of the monitor. In this manner, a single switch may be used to power up or down the entire system.

The present invention of Bilich has numerous disadvantages. The Bilich does not provide remote activation via a network. Secondly, when pressing the switch to turns off the display which corresponding turns off the host computer; however in the case where the host computer was not able to turn itself off in response the power off of the monitor, the user would not able to the detect the error condition of the host computer.

Whittaker teaches a power network control system has a plurality of digital module interconnected wherein each digital module is independently powered by its own AC power source [col. 3 lines 35-38]. Specifically, Whittaker teaches a client terminal [300 – col. 4 lines 59-68], multiple host computer [40, 50], I/O or peripheral devices [60, 70]; a access point [Master Logic unit 100 – fig. 1, 5] for performing communication between the client terminal and the host computer [col. 9 line 65 to col. 10 line 10] and includes a sending means [100p] for sending request signals for requesting power-off to the host computer and peripheral device, respectively, in response to a shutdown instructing signal from the client terminal [col. 6 lines 59-66], the host computer and the peripheral device each include a power control mean [43] for turning off a power in response to the request signal [95n] from the access point.

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Bilich with the remote activation of Whittaker to allow the capability for power control in an unattended site.

Heo teaches another display system wherein the system comprising a host computer [10] and a display [20] for displaying a video signal from the host computer [fig. 1]. Specifically, Heo teaches a discrimination means [15] for discriminating a reception state of the video signal from the host computer before turning off the power by the power control means [11]; a notification means [picture displaying part] for notifying a user by displaying that the power of the host computer is not turned off [step 2300 - displaying error message] in a case where the video signal from the host computer is received for a certain time even [*step 1700-2100 – the number of capturing times reaches a predetermined value after elapse of a predetermined period of operation*] after receives the power off request [POR step 1330] signal as result of discrimination by the discrimination means.

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Bilich with the displaying of error message to the user when the host computer does not shut down in response to the POR of Heo. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide warning to the user when the host computer may not able to shutdown normally or properly.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Bilich with Whittaker and Heo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 24.

7. As per claim 25, they are substantially directed to the system set forth in claim 24 and therefore are rejected under the same basic.

8. Claims 26, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taylor et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,125,449 ("Taylor") in view of Miyazawa U.S. Patent No. 6,804,591 and Heo.

9. As per claim 26, Taylor teaches a electronic conference system comprising:

a display device for [6] for displaying a signal [VIDEO] from an information processor [information processor 10 and VIDEO controller 108] when the signal is detected; and

an access point [PCI-ISA bridge 124] than can communicated with the information processor [via PCI bus] and the display [via USB port 110], wherein:

the display device includes:

a first sending means [104] for sending a first activation instructing signal the to access point in response to a power-on operation [button 118] of the display device; and

a second sending means [104] for sending a first shutdown instructing signal to the access point in response to a power-off operation of the display device [col. 4 lines 3-13; claim 1];

the access point includes:

a first activation start means [126] for starting first activation processing [invoking power management routines] which supplies a power supplied to only part of the access point to in respective parts thereof in response to detection of the first activation instructing signal [col. 6 lines 42-48];

a third sending means [126] for sending a second activation instructing signal to the information processor upon the first activation processing [col. 9 lines 5-16];

a first shutdown start means [126] for starting first shutdown processing which supplies a power supplied to respective parts of the access point to only a part thereof when the first shutdown instructing signal is detected [assert the SMI - col. 8 lines 18-25];

a fourth sending means [126] for sending a second shutdown instructing signal to the information processor upon the first shutdown processing [asserts the SMI to the CPU; col. 9 lines 28-37];

the information processor includes:

a second activation start means [100] for starting second activation processing which switches the information from a standby power [sleep] to full operation in response to detection of the second activation instructing signal [the cpu execute SMI handler to transit the system back to the ON state - col. 9 lines 14-16; col. 9 line 65 to col. 10 line 4]; and

a second shut down start means for starting second shutdown processing which switches from the ON state to the standby state [sleep] in response to detection of the second shutdown instructing signal [col. 9 lines 28-37].

Although Taylor teaches, in response to the shutdown instructing signal from the access point [124], causes the CPU to issued a stop grant bus cycle [inherently disable stop grant bus cycle when transits from sleep to full on] to enter/exit sleep state. Taylor does not teach the processor includes switches a supply power to main power when entering or exiting the standby state. Further Taylor does not teaches the display further includes a display means for displaying a error message from the information processor is detected even after a first time elapsed from the power off operation.

Miyazawa teaches a processor which capable of normal operation and of standby operation which achieves low power consumption. Specifically, Miyazawa teaches the information processor [1] includes means for starting the activation processing which switches a supply power from a standby power [13] to the main power [12] to exit sleep mode and means for starting shutdown processing which switches the supply power form the main power to standby power to enter sleep mode [col. 4 lines 37-58; col. 5 lines 22-30].

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Taylor with the method discussed above of Miyazawa in order to reduce current leakage of main power supply during standby/sleep mode.

Heo teaches another display system wherein the system comprising a host computer [10] and a display [20] for displaying a video signal from the host computer [fig. 1]. Specifically, Heo teaches a discrimination means [15] for discriminating a reception state of the video signal from the host computer before turning off the power by the power control means [11]; a notification means [picture displaying part] for notifying a user by displaying that the power of the host computer is not turned off [step 2300 - displaying error message] in a case where the video signal from the host computer is received for a certain time even [*step 1700-2100 – the number of capturing times reaches a predetermined value after elapse of a predetermined period of operation*] after receives the power off request [POR step 1330] signal as result of discrimination by the discrimination means.

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Taylor with the displaying of error message to the user when the host computer does not shut down in response to the POR of Heo. The motivation

for doing so would have been to provide warning to the user when the host computer was not able to shutdown normally or properly.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Taylor with Miyazawa and Heo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

10. As per claim 29, Taylor does not teaches access point are wirelessly communicated. However, examiner takes official notice that such method are well know in the art of wireless communication in order to provide portability to a system.

11. Claims 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taylor/Miyazawa/Heo as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Endo et al. US 20020113907 ("Endo").

12. As per claim 27, Taylor does not teach display means display error message when a signal from the information processor is not detected until a second time elapses from the power-on operation of the display. Endo teaches another display system includes a host apparatus having a video interface circuit and a display apparatus operated by feed of a video image. Specifically, Endo teaches display means display error message when a signal [step 407] from the information processor is not detected until a second time elapses from the power-on operation of the display [paragraph 0081, 0085, 0087].

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Taylor/Miyazawa/Heo with the method above taught by Endo in order to provide warning to the user when the display is not operate normally.

13. As per claim 28, Endo further teaches the display devices switches the display device to the power-off state when a signal from the information processor is not detected [Step 408].

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to VINCENT T. TRAN whose telephone number is (571)272-7210. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas c. Lee can be reached on (57 1)272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Vincent T Tran/
Examiner, Art Unit 2115